

A MAP OF THE WORLD

DESIGNED BY

GIO. MATTEO CONTARINI

ENGRAVED BY FRAN. ROSELLI

1506

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

AND

BERNARD QUARTER, CHARTER SCHOOL, NEW BOND STREET, W.

FORWARDED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE MUSEUM

LONDON

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SOLD AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM

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BERNARD QUARITCH, 11 GRAFTON STREET, NEW BOND STREET, W.

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A. W. POLLARD.

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A MAP OF THE WORLD

1506

THIS map of the world was compiled by Giovanni Matteo Contarini and engraved by Francesco Roselli, of Florence, in 1506. It is the first printed map known in which the discoveries made in the New World by Columbus and his contemporaries are represented, being one year earlier than Martin Waldseemüller's map of 1507¹ and two years earlier than that by Joannes Ruysch included in the edition of Ptolemy's *Cosmographia* published in Rome in 1508.² No other copy is known.

A little larger than the Ruysch map and much smaller than that of Waldseemüller, Contarini's map bears a much closer resemblance to the former in general appearance than it does to the latter, and this more particularly by reason of its fan-like form, due to the use of a conical projection, and by the addition of the Portuguese discoveries in Newfoundland to an imaginary extension of the continent of Asia. In other details, however, there is little close agreement between Contarini and Ruysch.

Taking the continents in their usual geographical order one is struck in the delineation of EUROPE 'with the general excellence of the outlines, which, in spite of the smaller scale, are in some ways better than Waldseemüller's'.³ The interior too is fairly well reproduced, and a good number of rivers and mountains, countries and towns, are more or less correctly placed. For Central Europe Contarini may have drawn upon an earlier printed map—that of Cardinal a Cusa, supposed to have been printed at Eichstadt in 1491⁴—and for Italy, France, and Spain he had at his disposal the modern maps in Berlinghieri's edition of Ptolemy's work printed at Florence

¹ Waldseemüller's map—a unique copy discovered in 1901—is believed to be still existent in Germany; a good facsimile is in the British Museum, with press-mark Maps 19. d. 13.

² British Museum, Maps C. 1. d. 5. The maps accompanying the *Cosmographia* written by Claudius Ptolemaeus, of Alexandria, in the first half of the second century of the Christian era, are the earliest of any importance that are known to-day. From 1478 onwards these maps, with the addition of more modern ones, were published in various printed editions.

³ Heawood, *A Hitherto Unknown World Map of A. D. 1506*, p. 286.

⁴ British Museum, Maps C. 2. a. 1.

about 1480,¹ wonderfully good for their time. The whole of the Mediterranean shows by its accuracy that good use had been made of the *portolani* or nautical charts of which so many were available in Italy, the British Isles too being reproduced as in those charts, and not with Ptolemy's Scotland trending eastwards, as retained by Waldseemüller but corrected by Ruysch.

It is in its delineation of ASIA that the map bears most resemblance to Waldseemüller's, displaying there a similar combination of ancient legend with more authentic details gathered from mediaeval travellers; Waldseemüller's, however, though being a slightly later production, is also larger and fuller and there is consequently little chance of actual plagiarism, the similarity being probably due solely to the use of common sources.

Despite the existence in Contarini's time of new material in Portuguese charts such as those of Alberto Cantino² and Nicolo de Canerio,³ he makes little attempt in drawing the southern portion of the continent to improve upon the maps for which Ptolemy was responsible already in the second century of our era. That geographer virtually ignored the Indian peninsula, but drew a greatly exaggerated island of Ceylon, which he called Taprobane. Contarini inserts a large prominence close to the entrance to the Persian Gulf but still west of the Indus. That he means this for India is shown by the names of Calicut and Cananor on the west coast, both important towns visited by Vasco da Gama; he also shows a small Ceylon in correct relation to the peninsula while retaining the big Taprobane⁴ of Ptolemy. Less correct than Ruysch for the whole of southern Asia Contarini is better than either Ptolemy or Waldseemüller in the point just mentioned.

'In AFRICA the general correctness of outline is once more very striking, and here too Contarini is decidedly better than Waldseemüller. In the geographical details the combination of old and new data is again, as in Asia, a principal feature, almost the whole nomenclature of the interior being taken from Ptolemy. The comparatively few names on the coasts are derived from the charts of Portuguese navigators, but the selection seems to have been a more or less haphazard one, as indeed it was in most of the smaller maps, including that of Ruysch.'⁵

¹ British Museum, Maps C. 1. d. 1.

² Compiled before 1502. This is the earliest chart showing part of the line drawn by Pope Alexander VI to divide the unclaimed territories of the world between Spain and Portugal. The original (in MS.) is at Modena. A coloured printed facsimile is on exhibition in the King's Library, British Museum.

³ Compiled *circa* 1502. One of the earliest charts known on which any part of the New World is represented. The original (in MS.) is in the *Archives du Service Hydrographique*, Paris; a printed copy, published under the joint auspices of the American Geographical Society and the Hispanic Society of America, is in the British Museum, Maps 148. e. 25.

⁴ In some later maps this name was transferred to Sumatra.

⁵ Heawood, *op. cit.*, p. 287.

In spite of Contarini's indebtedness to Ptolemy for almost all his internal geography of this continent, he has one striking innovation which deserves to be specially mentioned on account of the influence it long continued to exercise on the map of Central Africa, viz. the extraordinary southward misplacement of the Blue Nile system. Whilst retaining the headstreams as Ptolemy gives them Contarini 'grafts the Blue Nile system on the old stem in the far south-west, making of it a great western branch reaching down to some 18° S. latitude'.

It is the western portion of the map which will no doubt be considered its chief point of interest, and what should be especially noted is the absence of the name AMERICA, first used for the New World in cartography by Waldseemüller. Though Contarini appears to have been fully alive to the possibility of South America being a vast continent, there is no indication that he had grasped the existence of any continuous more northerly barrier of land impeding the approach to China by sea. He evidently shared the opinion, held by Columbus towards the end of his life, that the latter had actually reached the Asiatic coast. This is shown by the inscription (E. Asia: Zipagu)—the most prominent in the whole map—placed off the south-east coast of Asia. This indication of the view current in Italy in the very year of Columbus' death is of considerable interest.

The only name applied to the South American continent generally by Contarini is that of 'Terra S. Crucis', first given to north-eastern Brazil after its discovery by Cabral (recorded on the map in a legend unfortunately mutilated, see p. 15). Ruysch adds the alternative 'Mundus Novus'—the term specially applied to the western continent by Amerigo Vespucci himself. For the rest the American nomenclature is almost confined to the West Indies and the north-eastern coast of South America, traced by Columbus and his immediate successors. Many of the names are to be found in Cantino and Canerio, but a few are not, so that in any case these have not been the actual sources. Moreover, as Mr. Heawood has pointed out, 'traces of direct Spanish influence are to be seen in the "*Yla de los gigantes*", "*Yla del brassil*", where Cantino and Canerio use the Portuguese form'.

'In the north, the very similar drawing of the combined Greenland (or Labrador) and Newfoundland by both Contarini and Ruysch points conclusively to a common origin, though the nomenclature curiously has nothing in common. Besides the usual statement of discovery by the Portuguese (see p. 14), Contarini gives only two names, neither of which is to be found in Ruysch.'¹

¹ Heawood, *op. cit.*, p. 293.

THE TITLE AND VERSES

I

Geographia ptholomei ad $\overline{g}d$ 180.
Cum additione alterius emisperij eo
ordine etiam jn planū $\overline{g}d$ 180 et si
 $\overline{g}d$ cū gradibus applicando jn orbem
adideris totum agregatum mundu¹
spericum ī 360. $\overline{g}d$ cognosces dili-
gentia joanī mathei Contareni·Arte
et ingenio francisci Rosellj floren-
tini .1506 notū.

The geography of Ptolemy² to 180
degrees with the addition of the
other hemisphere in the same order
also on a plane of 180 degrees, and if
by folding together the two sets of
degrees you form them into a circle
you will perceive the whole spherical
world combined into 360 degrees.
Made known³ by the industry of
Giovanni Matteo Contarini and by
the art and ingenuity of Francesco
Roselli, of Florence, in 1506.

II

Orbem terrarum jn planam et maria
omnia mappam
Europam lybiam : atq; asiam : Āti-
podesq; redegit
Distinxitq; polos zonasq; situs⁴ lo-
corum
Atq; paralelos Ad magni climata
mundi
Janus Matheus ptholomeęa jnclytus
arte
En Contarenius : Quo pergis ? Siste
uiator
Atq; nouas specta : gentes : orbemq;
recentem.

The world and all its seas on a flat
map,
Europe, Lybia,⁵ Asia, and the Anti-
podes,
The poles and zones and sites of
places,
The parallels for the climes of the
mighty globe,
Lo! Giovanni Matteo Contarini,
Famed in the Ptolemaean art, has
compiled and marked out.
Whither away? Stay, traveller, and
behold new nations and a new-
found world.

¹ For mundū. The engraver frequently omits the conventional signs for contractions, as in this instance. The Latin is reproduced exactly as it is in the map.

² See note 2 on p. 3.

³ The meaning of the concluding words, which correspond to the colophon of a printed book, is clear; but the use of 'notū' is peculiar. There may have been confusion in the mind of either the map-maker or draughtsman between notum (known) and notatum (set down).

⁴ For situsq;.

⁵ The known portion of Africa was frequently thus called by the ancients.

LIST OF NAMES USED ON THE MAP

WITH TRANSCRIPTS OF THE LEGENDS

In the accompanying list of names modern equivalents are given in the case of Europe, except where the meaning is obvious. The nomenclature of Asia and Africa is based chiefly on Ptolemy and Marco Polo; as the identification of many of these places is uncertain and open to dispute, no attempt has been made here to give modern equivalents, except in the case of certain coast names, and names of islands, with a few others of special interest. The American names, which are few in number, have been identified where possible.

EUROPE

Adriatic. 45 N.
 Anglia. 58 N.
 Are alexāдри. (Altars of Alexander.) 55 N.
 Are cesaris. (Altars of Caesar.) 55 N.
 Baiona. (Bayonne.) 47 N.
 Belgrado. 46 N.
 Boemia. 55 N.
 Britania. (Brittany.) 53 N.
 Buda. 49 N.
 Caffa. (Kaffa, or Theodosia.) 48 N.
 Cyprus. 35 N.
 Colonia. (Cologne.) 53 N.
 Corsica. 45 N.
 Costātia. (Constance.) 53 N.
 Costātinopoli. (Constantinople.) 45 N.
 Cracouia. (Cracow.) 57 N.
 Creta. 34 N.
 Dañbius f. (Danube.) 48 N.
 Danzg. (Danzig.) 60 N.
 Datia. (Denmark.) 62 N.
 Elbis f. (Elbe.) 55 N.
 Engronelant. (Greenland.) 80 N.
 Epirus. 42 N.
 Gottia. (Gothland.) 72 N.
 Granata. 38 N.
 Gratiōsa. (Graciosa, Azores.) 40 N.
 Hispania. 40 N.
 Ibernia. 58 N.

Italia. 45 N.
 Janua. (Genoa.) 47 N.
 Lione. (Lyons.) 50 N.
 Lisbona. 39 N.
 Lubic. 58 N.
 Macedoa. (Macedonia.) 45 N.
 Magna Germania. 55 N.
 Maiorica. (Majorca.) 40 N.
 Mare Mediterraneum. 38 N.

... nostrum quidem mare cum sinib:
 sibi iunctis in Adriati[cum] pelagus: j
 propōtidem: in pōtu paludēq; Meotim
 exit In Oceanū p frectū tantum Her[cu-
 lis?] similitudine Chersonesis Hęc an-
 gusta pelagi ferme jschmium. Hyrcanum.
 ūo [mare?] dictum ab omni parte ambitur
 a terra . . .¹

... our Sea [sc. the Mediterranean] with
 the bays joined to it runs out into the
 Adriatic Sea, the Sea of Marmora, the
 Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, but into
 the Ocean only by the Strait of Hercules
 [i.e. the Strait of Gibraltar] in the likeness
 of a peninsula. This narrow channel is
 almost an isthmus of sea. But the Sea
 called Hyrcanian [i.e. the Caspian] is
 surrounded by land on all sides . . .

Minor. (Minorca.) 42 N.
 Morea. 38 N.

¹ This legend appears in the lower left-hand margin of the map, and is only partly decipherable, owing to mutilation.

Norbegia. 72 N.
 Ociterceirat ? (Terceira, Azores.) 38 N.
 Ofaial. (Fayal, Azores.) 33 N.
 Olimpu mōs. (Mount Olympus.) 43 N.
 Opico. (Pico, Azores.) 35 N.
 Pal' Meotis. (Lake Maeotis, i.e. Sea of Azov.) 50 N.
 Panpalona. 45 N.
 Parisii. 50 N.
 P-gall. (Portugal.) 40 N.
 Pirenei Mōtes. (Pyrenees.) 46 N.
 Polonia. 58 N.
 Pomerie. (Pomerania.) 65 N.
 Pōtus Euxinus. (Black Sea.) 45 N.
 Praga. 55 N.
 Prusia. 62 N.
 Raige. (Ragusa.) 46 N.
 Riga. 68 N.
 Roda. (Rhodes.) 38 N.
 Rossia. 63 N.

S. Antonius (Saint-Antoine-de-Viennois, Dauphiné.) 50 N.
 S. Iacobš. (Santiago.) 43 N.
 S. Jorge. (St. George, Azores.) 38 N.
 S. Maria. (St. Mary, Azores.) 32 N.
 S. Michael. (St. Michael, Azores.) 34 N.
 Sarmatia in Europa. (Southern Russia.) 60 N.
 Scādia. (Scania.) 65 N.
 Scotia. 62 N.
 Sardinia. 43 N.
 Sicilia. 40 N.
 Tana. (Azov.) 54 N.
 Taragona. 42 N.
 Valachia. 52 N.
 Venetia. 48 N.
 Venthelant. (Finland.) 75 N.
 Vgaria. (Hungary.) 50 N.
 Vieñ. (Vienna.) 51 N.
 Vlona. (Valona, or Avlona.) 44 N.

WESTERN AND CENTRAL ASIA, AND INDIAN OCEAN

Abiiscyte. 68 N.
 Acassa regio. 40 N.
 Accana. 40 N.
 Accata. 32 N.
 Adamas. 20 N.
 Adamas f. 20 N.
 Aganagara. 20 N.
 Alaba. 5 S.
 Albana. 48 N.
 Albani mōtes. 60 N.
 Albara. 45 N.
 Alexādria. 42 N. and 30 N.
 Alexādria ultīa. 40 N.
 Aliabe. 50 N.
 Ambastus f. 20 N.
 Antropophagi Scyte. 75 N.
 In hac prouincia sunt idolatre et x̄piani
 et alij adorāt acomenus.
 (In this province there are idolaters
 and Christians, and others worship
 Acomenus.¹)
 Aphasia. 25 N.
 Arabia Deserta. 30 N.
 Arabia Felix. 22 N.

[Arabia] Petrea. 28 N.
 Arana. 7 S.
 Araregia. 17 N.
 Aratos. 22 N.
 Arinnogramum Regia. 8 N.
 Arissā. 3 N.
 Armenia Minor. 40 N.
 Asia Minor. 40 N.
 Asmirea. 63 N.
 Aspicara f. 25 N.
 Assiria. 38 N.
 Astatancas mōs. 47 N.
 Atinina. 2 N.
 Aurea Cersonesus. 1 N.
 Babilonia. 30 N.
 Bactriana. 37 N.
 Badra. 20 N.
 Balāga metropol. 5 N.
 Balata. 10 S.
 B[a]ntisis f. 45 N.
 Baracura. 20 N.
 Barius f. 15 N.
 Basachata. 8 N.
 Bassa. 12 S.

¹ Possibly an attempt at the name of some deity. The passage seems unintelligible otherwise.

Batra regia. 35 N.
 Bilde. 35 N.
 Bone fortune. 2 S.
 Bonis. 22 N.
 Bsyg. 10 N.
 Bursia. 42 N.
 Calādadrua. 10 S.
 Calicut. 13 N.
 Calindā. 5 N.
 Cananor. 15 N.
 Capim'. 11 N.
 Caria? 10 N.
 Carmania. 24 N.
 Carmannis regia. 18 N.
 Cartris. 1 S.
 Caruta. 17 N.
 Casii Mōtes. 58 N.
 Caspie porte. 35 N.
 Catigara. 14 S.
 Cauranea. 37 N.
 Cautiana. 34 N.
 Charotrus f. 20 N.
 Chīchitalis. 65 N.
 Cirradia. 22 N.
 Coa. 10 S.
 Cōbait. 20 N.
 Colupne alexādri. 50 N.
 Comedorū mōs. 40 N.
 Conatra. 10 N.
 Cori. 14 N.
 Cucī. 11 N.
 Cumara. 5 S.
 Damasco. 35 N.
 Dangana sacrū lune. 2 S.
 Darade. 30 N.
 Daruse. 10 S.
 Dioscoridis. 10 N.
 Doana f. 20 N.
 Dosara f. 20 N.
 Doxata. 47 N.
 Dungabida f. 15 N.
 Egidiō. 5 N.
 Emodi mōtes. 36 N.
 Eufrates. 35 N.
 Ezina. 77 N. and 72 N.

Hic sūt x̄piani nestorini.

(Here there are Nestorian Christians.)

Gāges f. 25 N.
 Gedrosia. 23 N.
 Gid. (Jidda.) 13 N.
 Helades. 47 N.
 Hepanesia. 11 N.
 Hiperborei Mōtes. 70 N.
 Hiperborei Scyte. 75 N.
 Hippophagi Sarmate. 65 N.
 Hippophagi Scyte. 62 N.
 Hircania. 40 N.
 Hyherusalē. (Jerusalem.) 33 N.
 Iava [minor]. 35 S.

In hac insul[a . . .] otto regna ibi . . .
aromat[um . . .].

(In this island [are] eight king-
doms [. . .].)

Ibadium. 7 S.
 Imaus mōs. 55 N.
 Indapatae. 30 N.
 India extra Gangem fluvium. 28 N.
 India intra Gāge fluviū. 28 N.
 Indus f. 24 N.
 [Iona.] 35 S.

Isti habent uultus caninus [*sic*] et alii
faciem ī pectore.

(These people have dog-like features,
and some have their face in their
breast.)

Ippici mōtes. 55 N.
 Irena. 5 S.
 Isedō serica. 62 N.
 Iudea. 32 N.
 Lac, Regnū. 20 S.

Hic hab[]t Abraī qui supra modū
mēdaciū orret.

Hic habitāt x̄piani et iudei et idolatre.
(Here dwell the Brahmans¹ who
dread falsehood above measure.

Here dwell Christians and Jews
and idolaters.)

Leuca. 12 N.
 Licātiu. 14 N.

Madagascar. 24 S.

Hec insula est maior e ditior totius
mundi continet in ambitus eius miliaria
passū 40,000 [*sic*].

(This island is larger and richer than

¹ These are evidently the Abraiaman of Marco Polo, placed by him in the kingdom of Lar, usually identified with Mysore. Here, however, they are transferred to the Malay Peninsula.

any in the world. It is 40,000 miles in circumference.)

E regno moabar ad hāc insula mada-
gaschar 29 diebus ueniūt naues que
uix tribus mensib⁹ redire posūt quia
maris illius uehemēs fluxus ad meridiē
currit Hec insula h¹t¹ nēra² sādalarū
ac oīa genere sp^etierū ac elephātes
leones lŷces leopardos ceruos kamelos
auesq³ multi[sic] ac nirri³ magna est
ibi abūdātia.

(From the kingdom of Moabar⁴
ships reach the island of Madagascar
in 29 days which can hardly return in
three months because the vehement
current of that sea runs southward.
This island has groves of sandal-trees
and all kinds of spices, also elephants,
lions, lynxes, leopards, stags, camels,
and many birds; and there is great
abundance of gold there.)

Māguta. 17 N.

Malea mōs. 5 N.

Maleqū. 7 N.

Maracada. 35 N.

Mare Hircanum sive Caspium. 45 N.

Margiana. 40 N.

Mariole. 5 S.

Mauga. 11 N.

Meādrus mōs. 24 N.

Mecha. 15 N.

Media. 40 N.

Megisba Lacus. 5 N.

Mesopotamia. 35 N.

Mitridatis regio. 60 N.

Moabar, Regnum. 15 S.

Hec prouincia continet in se 5 regna.

(This province contains 5 king-
doms.)

Mōtana arabie felicis. 25 N.

Nagura. 12 S.

Namadus f. 20 N.

Necura. 25 S.

Hic sūt nemor[a] sa[ndalorum].

(Here there are woods of sandal-
trees.)

¹ habet.

² nemora.

³ auri.

⁴ Not to be confounded with Malabar. Moabar, or Maabar, was the name of a district in the south-east of India, but on this map it appears as part of the Malay Peninsula.

Norossi. 48 N.

Norussus mos. 52 N.

Ocardes f. 65 N. and 72 N.

Olimpus mōs. 43 N.

Oppidū siue praesidiū eoꝝ qui apud seras
proefciscūtur. 45 N.

(The town or fortress of those who
set out to visit the Chinese.)

Organa. 18 N.

Ormus. 20 N.

Orneo. 7 N.

Ottorocora Mōs. 43 N.

Padra. 12 N.

Paradena. 26 N.

Partia. 35 N.

Peprina. 14 N.

Perimulica. 1 S.

Persia. 30 N.

Peutā. 24 S.

Hec isula habet arborū [sic] odoris
magni et utilis.

(This island has [a number] of trees
of strong scent and useful.)

Phobisci. 78 N.

Potsco? 14 N.

Pseudostom⁹. 20 N.

Ragiana. 18 N.

Rha f. 55 N.

Rudiana. 28 N.

Saba. 19 N.

Sāba. 20 N.

Sabadite. 10 S.

Sabara. 5 N.

Sacarum regio. 40 N.

Saenus f. 5 S.

Sagdana. 27 N.

Salata. 10 N.

Salma. 22 N.

S. Thome, Ciuitas. 20 S.

Sanina. 42 N.

Sapō. 1 N.

Sara regia. 53 N.

Schoyra. 4 N.

Scythia intra Imaū Montē. 49 N.

Scythia extra Imaum Mōtē. 50 N.

Seilā. 7 N.

Seilā īsula. 30 S.

Hec insula habet ī circuitu miliaria
passū 3040 et est melior totius mūdi.

(This island is 3,040 miles in circum-
ference and is better than any other in
the world.)

Seleuca. 35 N.

Semātini Mōtes. 35 N.

Sera metropolis. 45 N.

Serapio ins. 15 N.

Serica. 65 N.

Serus f. 24 N.

Sieb. 75 N.

Sigiges. 61 N.

Sina mōs. 28 N.

Sinde. 15 S.

Sin' Cāticolpus. 15 N.

Sinus Gāgeticus. 14 N.

Sinnus Magnus. 15 N.

Sinus mesanites. 28 N.

Sinus Perimulicus. 2 N.

Sinus Persicus. 26 N.

Sissa. 4 N.

Sogdiana. 45 N.

Solana. 43 N.

Solenis f. 18 N.

Sotta. 38 N.

Sucaī. 70 N.

Susiana. 35 N.

Susuara. 7 N.

Suysay? 8 N.

Taguri. 51 N.

In hac sūt idolatri ac cristia[n]i [n]e[s]-
torini.

(In this region there are idolaters
and Nestorian Christians.)

Talca. 45 N.

Taprobana īsula. 5 N.

Antē Taprobanam multitudo insularū
quas dicunt esse numero mccccccc
lxxviii. Quarū tamen nomina tra-
dūtur hae sunt.

(Before Taprobane¹ there are very
many islands, which are said to be
1,778 in number. But these shown
are the ones of which the names have
been handed down.)

Taxi. 28 N.

Tazina. 40 N.

Tectosaces. 72 N.

Thaxiana. 28 N.

Thilus. 22 N.

Thine metropolys. 5 S.

Tigris f. 35 S.

Tra[n]om. 2 N.

Transitus in sericā. 40 N.

Trāpesūda. (Trebizond.) 41 N.

Tricadeba. 8 N.

Trinesia. 10 N.

Troani. 60 N.

Troia. 42 N.

Turris lapidea mōs. 45 N.

Vāgana. 8 N.

Varsa regio. 25 N.

Zaba. 1 N.

Zanzibar īsula. 35 S.

Zenobie. 12 N.

EASTERN ASIA

Balor regio. 70 N.

Bocath. 5 N.

Bocath, Provīcia. 15 N.

Candin. 20 S.

Cathaio ciuitas. (Peking.) 58 N.

Cathay, Provincia. (North China.) 60 N.

Longitudo prouīcie cathai dietaꝝ 25.

(The extent of the Province of
Cathay is 25 days' journey.)

Ciāba ciuitas. 25 N.

Ciāfu. 45 N.

Cianba [p]rovincia magna valde. (Indo-
China. The 'Champa' of Marco Polo.)
22 N.

Foco. 32 N.

Granigeri. 35 N.

Iava ciuitas. 20 S.

Iava īsula. 20 S.

Iudei clausi. 80 N.

Loach, Provīcia. (Siam. The 'Locac' of
Marco Polo.) 5 S.

Mangi, Provincia. (South China.) 35 N.

¹ See p. 4.

Muifa, Regnum. 52 N.
 Murfuli. 10 N.
 Murfuli, Regnū. 10 N.
 Omā f. 27 N.
 Omā lacus. 35 N.
 Polisarcus f. 65 N.
 Quīsai ciuitas celi. (Hang-Chow, China.)
 48 N.
 Hec ciuitas habet in circuitū miliaria
 passuꝫ 100. In ea 1200 pōtes.
 (This city is 100 miles in cir-
 cumference. In it there are 1,200
 bridges.)
 Sindissa. 38 N.
 Singui. 65 N.
 Singui provīcia. 67 N.
 Tangut provincia magna. 70 N.
 Hic sūt tres ecclesie xp̄ianoꝝ.
 (Here there are three churches of
 the Christians.)
 Tebeth. 33 N.
 Tebeth provīcia. 30 N.
 Zinpangu. 22 N.
 Zipagu. 25 N.
 Hec jmsula [*sic*] distat uersus orientē a
 litore māgi miliaria passū 1500 Aurū

habet copiosū sed [] nō facile per-
 miti[tur] aspotari s̄t idolatre.

(This island¹ lies 1,500 miles east-
 ward from the coast of Mangi. It has
 gold in abundance, but this is not easily
 allowed to be removed. They are
 idolaters.)

Cristophorus Columbus v̄cerex His-
 panie occidēte versus nauigans post
 multos labores et pericula peruenit ad
 insulas Hispanas Dein. illic solues²
 nauigauit ad prouīcia apellata Ciamba
 Postea cōtulit se in hunc locum qui ud
 ipse Christophorus diligentiss. rerum
 marittimarum p̄scrutator asserit habet
 vim auri maximam.

(Christopher Columbus, Viceroy of
 Spain,³ sailing westwards, reached⁴ the
 Spanish islands⁵ after many hardships
 and dangers. Weighing anchor thence
 he sailed to the province called Ciamba.⁶
 Afterwards he betook himself to this
 place,⁷ which as Christopher himself,
 that most diligent investigator of mari-
 time things, asserts, holds a great store
 of gold.)

AFRICA

Adulite. 10 N.
 Africerone². 10 N.
 Agomera. (Gomera, Canary Islands.)
 20 N.
 Agra. 20 N.
 Alexa. (Alexandria.) 32 N.
 Arocce. 5 N.
 Arzilla. 32 N.
 Athlas mōs. 25 N.
 Auxuna. (Axum, Abyssinia.) 10 N.
 Azania regio. 2 S.
 Aziginba regio in qua elephātes albi
 omnes. 5 S.
 (in which all the elephants are white.)

Babileni. 12 N.
 Barditi mōtes. 2 S.
 Baschisa mos. 28 N.
 Bona uista. (Bonavista, Cape Verde Is-
 lands.) 10 N.
 Bugba. 5 N.
 C[abo] bianco. (Cape Blanco.) 15 N.
 C[abo] das agh. (Cape Agulhas.) 35 S.
 C[abo] das areas. 20 S.
 C[abo] de bona sperāz. (Cape of Good
 Hope.) 35 S.
 C[abo] de bugador. (Cape Bojador.) 25. N.
 C[abo] deca[n]tī. (Cape Cantin, Morocco.)
 30 N.

¹ The largest of the Japanese Empire.

² solvens.

³ The titles of Viceroy and of Admiral of the Ocean were granted to Columbus by Ferdinand and Isabella just before his departure for his famous voyage.

⁴ In 1492.

⁵ The West Indies.

⁶ The old kingdom of Champa next to Cochin China.

⁷ This apparently refers to Zipangu (Japan), and is interesting as showing the state of opinion at the time of the death of Columbus.

C[abo] de gallos. 5 N.
 C[abo] de lope gongalus. (Cape Lopez.) 2 S.
 Cairo. 28 N.
 Canaga. (Senegal.) 10 N.
 Canaria. 18 N.
 Canubī. 5 N.
 Caphas mos. 10 N.
 Carmantica vallis mōs. 10 N.
 Cartago. 35 N.
 Castel della mina. (Elmina, Gold Coast.)
 2 N.
 Cataracta maior. 22 N.
 Cauo uerde. (Cape Verde.) 7 N.
 Chelonia palus. 18 N.
 Cleats palʼ. 25 N.
 Coloa palus. 2 N.
 Dantate Ethiopes. 2 N.
 Deldel. 5 S.
 Diamites. 22 N.
 Egiptiacū [mare]. 33 N.
 Elephātophagi Ethiopes. 8 N.
 Ethiopia sub Egypto. 18 N.
 Forteuētura. (Fuerteventura, Canary Is-
 lands.) 24 N.
 Fōs solis. 28 N.
 Gagesa. 5 N.
 Galilla. 3 S.
 Ganala. 2 N.
 Garamātes. 20 N.
 Garbato mōs. 5 N.
 Garma metʼ. 20 N.
 Gergeris Mōs. 17 N.
 Ghapachi. 12 N.
 Ghista. 12 S.
 Gira metropolis. 12 N.
 Goia. 12 S.
 G[olfo] dos caballos. (Bay of the Horses,
 Rio de Oro.) 22 N.
 Ichthiophagi Ethiopes. 8 N.
 Laci palus. 27 N.
 Libia deserta. 22 N.
 Macatte. 25 N.
 Loca ferarū.
 (The abode of wild beasts.)
 Madera. 25 N.
 Magnū litus. 15 N.
 Maio. (Mayo, Cape Verde Islands.) 7 N.
 Mare Africū. 35 N.
 Mare Rubrū. 8 N.

Marmarica Libia. 30 N.
 Marsarus Mōs. 28 N.
 Mauritania Cesariensis. 30 N.
 Mecbardi. 7 N.
 Media Ethiopia. 18 N.
 Meroe. 15 N.
 Mōs Lune a quo nili paludes niues susci-
 piut. 8 S.
 (from which the lakes of the Nile
 receive the snows.)
 Mōt negro. 12 S.
 Sub hoc mōte sūt basilisci merguli.
 (Beneath this mountain there are
 basilisks [and] water-fowl.)
 Mylinde. 2 N.
 Nicbeni. 28 N.
 Nigritis palus. 15 N.
 Nitriotes. 25 N.
 Nuba palus. 13 N.
 Obaca. (Mombasa.) 1 S.
 Oferro. (Ferro, Canary Islands.) 20 N.
 Orypaei venatores. 10 N.
 Paludes nili. 1 S.
 Pilei mōs. 2 N.
 Pllica. 5 N.
 Porto sāto. 28 N.
 Pri[m]is [m]ag[n]a. 20 N.
 P[unta] da toffia. (Cape Mirik, French
 West Africa.) 11 N.
 Pūta delgata. 7 N.
 R[io] della uolta. (River Volta, Gold
 Coast.) 5 N.
 Rio dos scrauos. (Slave River, Southern
 Nigeria.) 10 N.
 Sabasticū. 17 N.
 Sagapola Mōs. 18 N.
 Salis. (Sal, Cape Verde Islands.) 12 N.
 S. Antoni. (Saint Anthony, Cape Verde
 Islands.) 8 N.
 S. Iaco. (Santiago, Cape Verde Islands.)
 5 N.
 S. Lucie. (Santa Lucia, Cape Verde Is-
 lands.) 10 N.
 S. Nicolai. (Saint Nicholas, Cape Verde
 Islands.) 10 N.
 S. Thome, Insula. (Saint Thomas, Gulf of
 Guinea.) 1 S.
 S. Vīcēti. (Saint Vincent, Cape Verde Is-
 lands.) 9 N.

Sentites. 24 N.
 Seride. 15 N.
 Siene. (Assuan.) 25 N.
 Sinus Arabicus. 15 N.
 Strathophagi Ethiopes. 10 N.
 Syrtibes. 13 N.
 Tabieni. 15 N.

Ta[n]ariffa. (Teneriffe.) 20 N.
 Thala mos. 8 N.
 Tralite. 12 N.
 Tunissa. 33 N.
 Vigice magna. 22 S.
 Vsaletus Mons. 24 N.
 Vsurgula Mōs. 18 N.

AMERICA

Four legends attached to places without
 any special name being given :

I. [North America.]

Hanc terram inuenere naute Lusitanoꝝ Regis.

(This land the seamen of the King of Portugal discovered.¹)

II. [West Indies.]

Hec sunt insule quas domin⁹ Christophorus Columbus ad instantiam serenissimi Hispanie Regis inuenit.

(These are islands which Master Christopher Columbus discovered at the instance of the most serene King of Spain.)

III. [Caribbean Sea.]

Totum mare tsu² est aque dulcis.

(The whole of this sea is fresh water.)

IV. [Indentation of north coast of South America opposite the islands of Tortuga and Margarita.]

Hic est sinus ille in quo Hispani quāplures margaritas necno per hanc oram leones sues ac ceruos aliasque animalium spetierum inuenere.

(This is the gulf in which the Spaniards found very many pearls,

and along this coast lions, swine, stags, and other kinds of animals.)

Anicanaca. 38 N.

Bocha del drago, La. (Dragon's Mouth, Trinidad.) 6 N.

Boriaque. (Porto Rico.) 30 N.

Brassil, Yla del. 12 N.

Caramella, Terra de. (Perhaps Land of icebergs, i. e. Labrador.) 80 N.

Cuba, Baïos de. 40 N.

Cuba, Terra de. 30 N.

Disiata, La. (Desirade, French Antilles.) 25 N.

Domīga, La. (Dominica.) 20 N.

Gābales, Ylha de los. (Island of Cannibals, a name given to several West Indian islands by early cartographers.) 8 N.

Gigātes, Yla dellos. (Island of Giants, i. e. Curaçao. 14 N.

Hespaniola, Insula. 27 N.

Iamaica. 24 N.

Las gaias. 10 N.

Macubiça. (Probably Crooked Island, Bahamas.) 38 N.

Margalata, La. (Marie Galante, French Antilles.) 24 N.

Raposa, Ylha della. 14 N.

Rosa, Rio da. 65 N.

Somēt⁹. 38 N.

Tamaraque. (Peninsula of Paraguana, Venezuela.) 15 N.

¹ A reference to the voyages of Gaspar Cortereal, who visited the coasts of Canada and Newfoundland in the years 1500 and 1501.

² Presumably for istud.

Terra S. Crucis. (Santa Cruz, Land of the Holy Cross, the name given to Brazil on its discovery.) 5 S.

Hec est terra illa Sancta Crux
nomata que nouiter ad [*sic*] nobilis-
simo domino Petro Aluares ex p⁹clara
serenissimi Lus[itanie regis] prosapia
MCCCCLXXXVIII . . .

(This is that land named Santa Cruz which was lately [discovered] by the most noble lord Pedro Alvares¹ of the illustrious stock of the most serene King of Portugal in 1499² . . .)
Todos [santos]? 20 N.

¹ Pedro Alvarez Cabral, a famous Portuguese navigator, was in command of the second Portuguese expedition to India by the Cape of Good Hope. Sailing too far to the westward he lost his course, and reached the coast of Brazil by accident in April 1500. It had been first discovered three months earlier by a Spanish expedition under Vicente Yañez Pinzon, who landed farther north, near Pernambuco.

² Apparently an error for 1500; though 1499 would be the correct data for the *departure* of the expedition, which started early in March, as the new year in Florence began on March 25.



